

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—String of Pearls—Jack Jones.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth av.—Bocchoris. Matinee at 1 1/2.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 723 and 730 Broadway.—Alala. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Nook and Neck. Afternoon and Evening.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—Marta and Magdalena.
ATHENEUM, No. 75 Broadway.—Grand Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera.—Matinee at 1—La Favorita.
MILTONS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Hudson streets.—Lao and Lotus. Matinee at 1 1/2.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Broadway and 29th st.—Burling Grotto.—La Sodomica.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Henry Deery. Matinee at 2.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—Old Heidelberg Years Old.
WALLACKS THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—David Garrick. Matinee at 1 1/2.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—No Thoroughfare. Matinee at 2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—98 on the Murder at the Farm. Matinee at 2 1/2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAYS BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Matinee.—Diana. Evening.—Lucrèce Borgia, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—Nero. Matinee, &c. Matinee at 2.
TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—Readings from the Poets, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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BROOKS' MOBILIER CULPABILITY! HE APPEALS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS! DENUNCIATION OF POLAND AND THE REPUBLICANS—OUR PLEASURE NAVIES—ST. PATRICK'S DAY—FOURTH PAGE.
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GOLD TOUCHED 115 1/2 yesterday, which is the highest it has reached since September, 1870.
WAR AGAINST THE RAILROADS.—The Illinois farmers are waging a fierce war against the railroads in that State. They have established an organization known as the "Sons of Husbandry," and in one case have called upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, who rendered a recent decision denying the validity of the Freight Tariff law, to resign at once. What will be their doom in default of non-compliance does not appear; but it is time some steps were taken to check the enormous strides our railroad corporations are taking to rule or ruin the entire internal trade—commercial, agricultural and otherwise—of the country. It would not be surprising if other interests besides those represented by the "Sons of Husbandry" should adopt similar measures to secure the reform demanded.
THE PHILADELPHIA Press regards it as a noteworthy fact that no homicide case was brought before the Grand Jury during the last term. This is not, perhaps, because no homicides were committed, but because the police failed to report them. But if the "City of Brotherly Love" is in want of any such capital material it can spare a few fine samples from our own Tombs.

The Republic of Thiers Betrays the Republic of Spain—European Reactionary Coalition.

The progress among the civilized peoples of the world toward republican institutions, on which President Grant felicitated America last Tuesday, has many an obstacle in its march. From the day when Bonaparte drowned the first French Republic under the glittering tide of his military genius and built an empire of which bayonets were the spires republican-ism in Europe has furnished traitors to the people with stepstones to absolute power. The news that the wily little man now called President of the French Republic has accorded belligerent rights to the Carlists in Spain is strong evidence that he is to be added to the number of those traitors. When Amadeus fled from his throne the Spanish Republic arose bloodlessly in his place. It was a grand moment for France, rid of her Empire, to give an example of the coming day of the peoples by extending a welcoming hand to the young Republic of Spain. But Thiers folded his arms, in servile imitation of the kings and emperors of Europe. The fossil elements of the French Assembly were in a fever of anxiety lest republican France should speak its mind. Even the sometimes fiery Left looked on coldly at the spectacle and resolved to leave Spain to her fate without one word of cheer. It had always been a mystery how Thiers, the life-long monarchist, could ever have favored a republic in France; it was now visible that he had not forgotten his old affection for sitting on the steps of a throne. The recognition of the Carlists as belligerents has definitely shown where he stands—the foe of the people and the champion of the doctrine of "divine right," which can never be mentioned among intelligent men without laughter or loathing. The position is full of anomalies. The Don Carlos faction, which is playing its bloody pranks in the name of God and the King, represents in Spain what the Count de Chambord's fossil partisans represent in France. It represents absolutism, reaction, superstition, ignorance and the negation of popular right. Its success in Spain would be an event to be deplored by the lovers of freedom throughout the world. For France that success might be made to pave the way for a monarchy, with Chambord, his fossils and his clerics at its head. France is nominally a Republic, and yet it clothes the ragged, ignorant, priest-led guerrillas of the Basque countries with belligerent rights. It arms the semi-organized outcasts of the young sister Republic with a weapon to accomplish their work. So far as France is diplomatically concerned the Spanish Republic does not exist; yet France makes the meanest section of its enemies a power to crush it. It will be said that Thiers is not France; but who among the French republicans has risen to say him nay? We can happily turn away from this example of treachery and cowardice to a point in our own history that is a lesson of shame to France. When France, Spain and England conspired against the Republic of Mexico the Republic of the United States gave them no word of encouragement. When, in the midst of our gigantic civil war, the troops of Napoleon overran Mexico, our Republic never gave them a particle of cheer. When the Austrian Archduke Maximilian was crowned Emperor we sent no Minister to his court. The sympathy of our then struggling Republic was with the struggling Republic of Mexico. Our Minister was with the patriots who, under Juarez, fought the usurper until, when deserted by the false Napoleon, he fell a victim to his ambition at Queretaro—a holocaust to the outraged rights of the Mexican people. What aid we could give was tendered to the Mexican people, and our stand upon the question, much more than the patriots in the field, caused Napoleon to decide on the treachery to Maximilian, with which he supplemented his first great crime against an American republic. By us the right of the people to govern was respected and supported. France, letting Thiers speak for her, to-day pledges her power to support a royal vulture in tearing out the heart of the Republic in Spain. Let republican France take what comfort it can in the comparison between our manliness and its cowardice. Accompanying the announcement of which we have spoken came a curious piece of news which, true or false, has its moral. It was to the effect that all the representatives of European powers at the French capital were about to unite in a note to the republican government in Spain. Therein they were to say that their respective governments would not recognize the establishment of a federal republic in Spain. The story had the appearance of a card upon its face, but it had its meaning nevertheless. We had no need of this fabrication to assure us that the centralized empires and kingdoms of Europe would strongly object to the formation of a republic in Spain or elsewhere. We may be assured that they would not hesitate to use any safe means that would endanger its existence. To the greed that looked to the value of French paper we may attribute their acquiescence in the German recognition of the republican government in France, such as it is, that pledged itself to pay the milliards of the war indemnity. With France it was a temporary compromise based upon money; with republican Spain they have no such money dealings as would lead them to consider her as possessing any rights they were bound to respect. They see rising before them the red spectre in the thought that the entire Latin race might soon become a chain of republics confronting and menacing them. France, Spain and Italy as federalized republics would be a triple alliance that might soon endanger the triple alliance of the German, Austrian and Russian Empires. This fear will be a key to any hostile action they may take. With such a state of things is it not contemptible to see the President of the French Republic constitute himself their superserviceable policeman and their spy? It can have but one meaning—namely, that Thiers counts on time fighting for the monarchy in France, and is resolved on crushing anything within his reach which would interfere with his design and helping anything that looked like a future aid. There is one gleam of consolation in the shameful act—that Thiers has shown his hand, so long and so successfully concealed. With Don Carlos in the name of "Divine right" on the throne of Spain, and with German troops once off French soil, France would find herself

hemmed in by such an array of hostile power that the French Bourbon might once more be forced upon the throne.

We have said words of encouragement to the Republic in France, and words of approval to the Republic in Spain. To look back from the trimming and faltering of the France of the present to that republican France which found itself alone and hated among the kingdoms some eighty years ago brings up a strange contrast. Then the young French Republic faltered not in its faith though the soldiers of Prussia and Austria, led by the Bourbon émigrés, came upon her soil. The "Marseillaise" was the answer of France to the invader, although she could look from one end of Europe to the other without seeing the face of a friend. Great as was her soul, and mighty as proved her arm, how she would have rejoiced to find a sister republic by her side, if only to be assured that she among the Powers was not her foe. To-day she is a republic in name, and when Spain, a republic, finds herself beset by hounds with royal collars and threatened by all the Powers who hold their dogs ready to slip the leash, France, forgetful of 1794, takes sides against republicanism. We shall look anxiously for further developments. The Spanish Republic seems, at last accounts, well able for the present to hold its own. The Cabinet crisis which was reported from Madrid does not appear to exist. Between the Montpensier, the Alfonso and the Don Carlos factions his way is likely to be a thorny one for some time to come. Whether the republican masses of France will submit to the treachery that Thiers has perpetrated in their name also remains to be seen. Whether they will tamely allow this old intriguer, whose principal bait is "internal peace," deliberately to fan the flames of civil war in Spain and in the interest of the most despicable form of monarchy is, we hope, doubtful. Sooner or later, we are assured, his treachery will meet its just reward.

The Louisiana Difficulty.

President Grant hopes that further trouble in Louisiana will be avoided, especially bloodshed. We all hope that. The probability is there will be no more serious trouble, though it is possible some restless and imprudent men may give vent to their indignation in a breach of the peace and bring down the wrath of the government upon them. It would be more than foolish, it would be madness, to attempt resistance to the power of the federal government. The words of the President are significant, if they are reported correctly in the Washington despatches published yesterday. "If the people of New Orleans," he remarked, "are not convinced by this time that he is in earnest and resolved to discountenance all further efforts on the part of the McEnery government to remain in power, whether de facto or de jure, it will not be his fault. The issue having been made, the administration adheres to its original position, and, right or wrong, Kellogg will be protected, if it is necessary to hedge his office with federal bayonets." We all know the firmness of General Grant, and cannot doubt that he will persistently carry out the policy he begun. What, then, would be the use of resistance? We do not think Governor McEnery and the members of his government will attempt to do anything so futile. They made the issue with the federal government, were put down by it, and must now leave the matter to public opinion. If, however, they were earnest in their efforts on Wednesday and had any hope of overthrowing the Kellogg usurpers and grasping the power of the State they did not go to work in the right way. Instead of seizing a police station or two and attempting to get hold of a building they might have seized Kellogg and Longstreet and thus paralyzed the usurping government. They made a mistake, and now we fear the mischief done is beyond remedy. The proper course, even still, for the federal government to pursue would be to authorize a new election in Louisiana and give the people a fair opportunity to express their wishes; but we have little hope of that being allowed. The administration appears to be determined to crush the McEnery government at all hazards and to maintain that of Kellogg. What a reflection upon our republican institutions! What a mockery of local self-government! It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; but we fear the people of the United States fail to see that, and are losing that watchfulness they manifested in the earlier and purer days of the Republic. Such a usurpation of federal power as that in the case of Louisiana would not have been tolerated in the early period of our country's history.

GERMANY TRYING TO RECLAIM HER CITIZENS.

A despatch from Berlin informs us that the naturalization treaty between Germany and the United States will probably be amended, so as to provide that Germans who have returned from America and remained two years at home shall be considered to have renounced their rights as naturalized American citizens. We caution our government against too readily coming to any such agreement. Germans who have become American citizens can, on their return home, easily, if they so wish, return to their former allegiance. Nor is there any good reason known to us why it should be otherwise. For many good reasons, however, German Americans may desire to return to their native land, without having any wish to renounce their American citizenship. If it is the intention of the German government to obtain the right to compel such, after having been two years continuously in their native land, to submit to all the conditions and responsibilities of German citizens, then it is the plain duty of our government to refuse to enter into any such compact. American citizenship by adoption ought to imply rights as sacred and as inalienable as American citizenship by birth. THE CINCINNATI Gazette thinks the House Credit Mobilier Committee "strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel" when it proposed to punish members for dabbling in the stock of that company (a company that had never been before Congress) and suffered those who had confessedly been concerned in the way of money taking in the Pacific Railroad Company (a company that had frequently been before Congress) to go comparatively scot-free. But the Forty-second Congress is dead. "Let the dead bury their dead."

Late News from Sir Samuel Baker.

Under date of December 1 we have a most interesting letter from Khartoum, the capital of East Soudan and the chief seat of the Central African slave trade, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Our correspondent chronicles the arrival of a flotilla of boats laden with ivory from Gondokoro and the White Nile region, bringing word that their commander, Abu Saut, had quarrelled with Baker Pacha, whom he had left in armed possession of a trading establishment at Fatuka or Fatika, distant twelve days' march from Gondokoro. Vague and contradictory stories were told by the Africans in the interest of the rich ivory trader, Mohammed Akad, the father-in-law of Abu Saut, in which the distinguished English explorer is charged with an endeavor to get the better of the ivory merchants, who also probably deal in slaves when convenient. These stories have evidently been prepared to prejudice the mind of the Khedive of Egypt against Baker, and to induce him to withdraw from him the command under which he has undertaken his hazardous expedition in the joint interests of geographical science and humanity. His mission was to fully explore the country bordering on the upper waters of the White Nile and the lakes of Central Africa, and, at the same time, by the Egyptian military force under his command, to put a stop to that portion of the abominable Central African slave trade which had its outlets towards Northern Africa. He found it convenient to avail himself of the assistance of the chief ivory merchant of Khartoum in penetrating with his soldiers into the remote portions of Soudan. It is evident, from our correspondent's letter, that the agent of this trader plotted to entangle the dauntless Englishman in the quarrels and jealousies of the Nubian chiefs, with the intention to defeat the Egyptian troops by a series of petty battles, break down the authority of Baker and force him to abandon his exploration and let alone the infamous trade in slaves, which each year costs Central Africa hundreds of thousands of lives for the advantage of the Soudan traders and the mercenary usurers who lend them money for the enterprise. In the trying circumstances to which African treachery entrapped the fearless Pacha we find him, even according to the reports of his enemies, defeating their plans by his own bravery; and, taking advantage of their feuds, he forms an alliance by which he is enabled to seize and hold Fatuka, one of the most important trading posts in the region of Equatorial Africa, while the defeated plotters Abu Saut descends the Nile with a diminished supply of ivory, and talks of repairing to Cairo to lay before the Khedive a complaint against Sir Samuel Baker. This story affords a hint of the desperate efforts which will be made to prolong the dark trade in humanity which has for centuries preyed upon Africa. Slave hunting will not mildly submit to the fiat of suppression issued against it by civilization. It has left Baker Pacha far from succor, and now appeals to his royal master to abandon him. To this appeal it is not all probable the Khedive will listen. He will heartily act with Europe and America for the full correction of this mighty evil. Nor is Sir Samuel Baker a man to be overcome by the wily strategy of a dusky dealer in ivory and slaves. We shall next look for news from the veteran African explorer navigating the Nyanzas in a steamer and enforcing obedience from all the wild African tribes who inhabit their borders.

Memorable Winters.

The Winter now drawing to a close has had few parallels in the later climatic history of this country. Like the Winter of 1812-13, which broke in so prematurely upon the French campaign in Russia, the present cold season came early in December. The intensely low temperatures through which we have passed may serve to show that these boreal phenomena are not to be altogether confined to a colonial or primeval age. We know that in the remote periods of Old European civilization the climate of the Old World was much colder than it now is. The "Italian sky," now the boast for all that is soft and genial, must have worn a forbidding and very different aspect when the classic analysts describe the streets of Rome as blocked with ice and snow, the Tiber as solidly frozen over, and when the tender herds were the prey of frost. The fairest valleys of Central Europe, now famous for their verdure and vintage, were in those early periods the abode of the Arctic elk and reindeer; and the streams which drained them, as Gibbon tells us, were annually covered with firm bridges of ice, which the barbarian armies securely crossed. Even in comparatively modern times intense cold has visited large portions of Europe. In 1658 the Baltic was clothed with an immense sheet of ice, over which Charles X. marched his entire army from Holstein to Denmark, a distance of fifty miles. There are not wanting several instances, extending as far as 1823, when the Thames was so thickly coated with ice as to furnish a safe entertainment to large fairs, while just after our Western country was settled, at the close of the last century, the ice-covered sea around Holland was the theatre of a Winter's campaign. Arago, the distinguished French physicist, attempted to argue from the collected annals of extreme Winters that the climate of the continents had in the lapse of ages of the world's physical life undergone no changes. But in the light of the present century, now nearly three-quarters passed, such a view must be discarded. Whether we accept the ten year cycle of hot and cold years, or whether we adopt the cycle of forty years, indicated by the rigorous Winters of 1709, 1749, 1789, 1830 and 1871-72, including the present, we find great mitigation in the cold. No Winter in the nineteenth century will compare in severity with many that can be named in the previous, the mediæval and the classic periods, in which latter Ovid mentions the fact that the waves of the Euxine or Black Sea were strongly congealed.

THE HERALD AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

(From the Turf, Field and Farm, March 7.) As an illustration of the value of the HERALD as an advertising medium, we will state that a short advertisement inserted in Wednesday's paper brought not less than 351 responses to the advertiser before twelve o'clock on the same day. If our people fully understood the value of advertising in widely circulated papers like the HERALD and Turf, Field and Farm, and availed themselves of the same, they would save themselves a world of trouble and reap untold advantages. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. A cable telegram dated at Ville Franche, France, yesterday reports as follows:—The United States steamer Shenandoah has gone to Barcelona. The Congress is expected to arrive here in a few hours.

the ice was so firm that loaded carriages went over it. From this and other phenomenal occurrences the Virginia philosopher inferred that when the country was cleared the extreme cold would be diminished. The old records of American climate, such as those of Bush and Volney, indicate Winters of greater severity than now occur. Samuel Williams, of Harvard, the learned author of a series of thermometric observations during the last part of the previous century, computed the change of Winter climate at Boston at ten or twelve degrees from 1630 to 1788. As before intimated, there are no thermometric records sufficiently comprehensive to afford inferential conclusions as to climatic change in the West and the Valley of the Mississippi; but the early accounts of the first settlers and explorers all go to show extremes of cold greater than are now experienced. The Canadian settlers, until after the middle of the last century, found the climate around Quebec too severe for corn to ripen. It is certain that our coldest Winters since 1800 have not attained the low temperatures of the preceding five decades, in one of which, as we have seen, the Chesapeake Bay was frozen over. The Winter of 1856 was marked by extraordinary and extensive refrigeration, holding the rivers from St. Louis to Philadelphia in its icy grip from December to late in March; but this was an exception, and yet can hardly be ranked with the early colonial Winters in point of intensity. The attempt has been made to explain these changes of terrestrial climate by the changes which man has wrought upon the forest-covered face of the Continent and drainage of the soil, resulting in a diminished rainfall and snowfall. Whether this is theoretically correct or not the facts remain the same; and they furnish additional proof that the aerial shell of the earth is undergoing physical change, as well as the solid crust and the deep sea beds. "THERE IS A REVOLUTION AHEAD," cries the Pittsburg Chronicle, an independent journal. "The knife must be applied promptly and fearlessly," says the Indianapolis Journal (republican) referring to the necessity of cutting out the ulcers of corruption in the party. Put that and that together.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

George Wilkes is in Italy. General John C. Fremont is at the Clarendon Hotel. Achille di Gas, of Paris, is stopping at the New York Hotel. Major R. V. Vredenburg, of Tennessee, is at the New York Hotel. General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are residing in the royal palace in Milan. Ex-Congressman J. H. Ketchum, of Dover Plains, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. E. Jacobs, United States Consul to Montevideo, Uruguay, is stopping at the Astor House. Captain Mayne Reid ("Oldward") is spoken of as a reform candidate for Parliament in England. Congressman William H. Bartram, of Connecticut, has again turned up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Russian General Karkowsky's son has been killed in a duel. The youth was a student at Ghent. Mr. Groesbeck declines to be a candidate as delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention in Ohio. Ex-Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, and Mayor J. E. Millard, of Omaha, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain Novosilsky and Engineer Alexandrovsky, of the Russian army, have returned to the Hoffman House on Washington. Ex-United States Senator J. B. Henderson, of Missouri, and General P. E. Connor, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Viscount Parker's English creditors have decided to accept £13,000 in payment of his debts, and the Court of Bankruptcy has confirmed their decision. General Philip Sheridan, with General George A. Forsyth and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, of his staff, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Chicago yesterday morning. David A. Wells and other American free-traders are to be entertained at a banquet by the Cobden Club, of London, some time during the Vienna Exhibition. Vice President Wilson has appointed as his private secretary Samuel Hunt, formerly clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Wilson was chairman. Assemblyman James M. Oakley, of Jamaica, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having come down from Albany to attend the inquiry into the claim of Cogswell to his seat. The reception of the Duc d'Annam as a member of the French Academy will take place during the first fortnight in April. His sponsors will be M. Thiers and M. Guizot. The new King of Sweden is not likely to be formally crowned, as the majority of the Swedish Parliament have declared opposition to "the vain and theatrical show." Western papers published speeches of their great men, "divested of figures," as they say, in order, probably, that their readers may know what amount of reliance may be placed upon them. A report was circulated in Chicago that a lady was running a sewing machine by mule power. On investigation a local reporter ascertained that the power was that of a person who had been married to the lady. The following paragraph evinces a complete knowledge of our colonial history:—"Admiral Aiden, the Commander-in-Chief of the American European squadron, is the legal descendant of John Alden, who was the first to set foot on the Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower." It is rumored in Germany that the young King of Bavaria is about to take for better or worse the eldest daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Dessau. It is affirmed that the Anhaltines have already taken place in the presence of the whole ducal family. It will be remembered that the marriage ceremonies were ruthlessly postponed between King Louis and the Princess of Bavaria, sister-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, for some reasons never thoroughly understood. The Troy (Kansas) Chief, in nominating a ticket for the next Presidency, has the humor to say:—"As New York and Missouri seem to have the exclusive right to furnish Presidential candidates for the democrats and mongers, it is time to be looking around for the next one. Seymour and Blair failed, as did Greeley and Brown, and the Blair family is exhausted. How would this do?—For President, William M. Tweed, of New York; for Vice President, Louis V. Dogy, of Missouri."

DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

Latest from the Camp in the Lava Beds.

THE TROOPS AGAIN ORDERED TO MARCH.

Captain Jack Likely to Get Too Much Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1873. John Dolen arrived at Yreka to-night from the front. He reports that Judge Rosborough and E. Steele had been to Captain Jack's camp for a long time, and were unable to make any compromise, the Indians being determined to fight. The terms offered by the Commissioners at last accounts were that the Modocs should go on Klamath reservation, where they had been before. Rather than do this the Indians had determined to fight. When Dolen last night orders had been given for the soldiers to prepare to march to the lava beds, and 300 would start immediately. The commanding officer is now determined to accept no terms but unconditional surrender. Colonel Sprague, paymaster, started for the front this morning with funds to pay the troops in the field. It is believed now that nothing but fighting will satisfy Captain Jack.

PIEGAN INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1873. A despatch from Fort Benton, Montana, says a war party of Piegan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Charles Randolph a few days ago, above Eagle Creek, on the Missouri River. The bodies of the murdered men were horribly mutilated.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 7, A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has fallen since Thursday night throughout the Gulf and Atlantic States, and is now lowest over the upper Michigan. Brisk southwest winds, cloud and rain prevail over the Ohio valley and lower lakes; westerly winds with cloudy and clearing weather north and west of Illinois; southerly winds, with cloudy weather, continue on the Gulf coast; south and west winds, with clear weather, prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. Probabilities. For Saturday the area of lowest pressure will continue moving eastward into Upper Canada, preceded by brisk southwest winds, clouds and rain over the Lower Lakes and Middle and Eastern States; southwest winds and cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States; westerly winds, cloud and clearing weather in the Gulf States; cold northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather from the Ohio Valley to the Northwest. Cautionary Signal ordered at Portland, Me.; Boston, Woodhouse, New London, New Haven, New York and Cape May. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building. 1872. 1873. 3 A. M. .... 19 23 3:30 P. M. .... 36 43 9 A. M. .... 22 23 9 P. M. .... 39 39 9 A. M. .... 27 26 9 P. M. .... 36 37 12 M. .... 29 35 12 P. M. .... 24 34 Average temperature ..... 32 32 1/2 Average temperature ..... 25 1/2

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Granite State Preparing for the Elections—Straw and Weston the Opposing Candidates for the Governorship—Speculations Upon the Result. CONCORD, March 7, 1873. The present political campaign, although it involves the election of three members of Congress, is one of the most quiet ever known in the State. The apparent indifference of the people as to the result is, perhaps, natural, as the election occurs so soon after two exciting political contests. There is, notwithstanding this feeling, a good deal of effective work being done, and it is impossible to predict the result with any degree of certainty. The present indications are that a good vote will be polled by both parties. The republicans claim to have made a thorough canvass of the State, which has not been received in full at the headquarters, but as far as returned it shows a decided gain for them over the vote of last Spring. They also claim that they will select Governor Straw by 2,000 majority, and the Senate will stand about as usual. They express confidence that they will elect Congressmen in the three districts. On the other hand, the democrats claim that if a full party vote is polled, as they think there will be, they will elect Governor Weston. They claim the Congressional vote in the First and Third districts, and say the result in the Second district depends upon the amount of money used therein by the opposing candidate. They say that the Credit Mobilier matter and the increase of salaries will have a disheartening effect upon the republican party, and that they will carry six Senatorial districts. The chief object of the campaign is the election in the field will influence the result very little probably. Republicans Caucusing in Manchester for Members of the Legislature. MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7, 1873. Several republican ward caucuses were held this evening to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and in some instances there were sharp contests to secure the nominations. The democrats will hold their caucuses Saturday and Monday evening. It is disposed to be believed that the party will nominate the best men. There is very little political excitement, though Credit Mobilier frauds and the Congressional increase of salaries constitute the leading topics of conversation on the streets. The two leading candidates for Governor, Hon. E. A. Straw and Hon. James A. Weston, are residents of Manchester; also Samuel N. Bell, the democratic candidate for Congress.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Destruction of a Store and Dwelling by the Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp—Narrow Escape of Two Girls. At half-past ten o'clock last night a kerosene lamp exploded in the paper and candy store of Mrs. Perry, No. 23 Fifth street, Williamsburg. The flames soon spread throughout the entire building, and two young girls, the wife and daughter of a named Perry, who was absent in New York at the time, narrowly escaped suffocation by heroically forcing their way through the smoke and flame to the street. The girls' clothing was badly burned, but they fortunately escaped any serious injuries themselves. The family of William Jennings, who occupied the upper part of the building, was surprised party at the time, and were very much surprised when they returned to their home. The building was completely gutted. The other stock in building, stock and furniture is estimated at \$1,200.

FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

Shortly after six o'clock last evening fire was discovered on the third floor of 10 Duane street. The first floor was occupied by Weeks & Winslow, whose stock was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by water. The floor on which the fire originated, together with the fourth, was occupied by Augustus Sillier, manufacturer of hoop skirts. His stock was damaged \$500, which amount is covered by insurance.

MORE THIEVES IN JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Hanrahan, of the Hoboken police force, arrested two boys at the ferry, who were in charge of a horse and wagon that they had stolen. The thieves were brought to the police station, where they are held for examination. A stalwart negro was caught by the same officer with a large carpet, for the possession of which he could not account. The booty known was lodged in a cell to await trial.

THE LIBERIAN MINISTER.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7, 1873. J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, sailed yesterday from Boston in the bark Mail Agent for his post.